Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] *MONDAY*, FEBRUARY 23, 1801. [No. 64.

For Sale,

A few Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks of

MADEIRA WINE,

Neat as imported.

We will let it go at a moderate price for Cash, or on short credit, or will barter it for Flour, Corn, Corn Meal or Tobacco, which we are generally in the purchase of.

Alex. Henderson & Co.

Merchant's Wharf, Feb. 14. d

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue-Store,

Brown Sugar in hhds. & bls.
Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
Teneriffe and Port Wine in pipes, half pipes and quarter casks,
French Brandy in pipes,
Whiskey in tierces and barrels,
Hyson Tea in chests,
Bohea Tea in chests,
Figs in casks and frails,
Raisins in do. do.
Cordials in boxes,
Soap and Candles in boxes
Cotton in bales,
A quantity of Bacon,
Tobacco in kegs,
Nails in casks,
Hardware assorted in boxes, &c.

Also, a quantity of

DRY GOODS.

Particulars of which will be made known previous to the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Auctioneer.

February 17.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room on Union Street,

Sugar in blls.
Candles in boxes,
Tobacco in kegs,
Coffee in bags,
Saltpetre in bags,
Raisins in boxes,
Grapes in jars,
Almonds in blls.
Oranges in boxes,
Anchovies in kegs and boxes;

Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Wilton and Scotch Carpeting, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys, Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hose, Durants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and German Linens, Humhums, Muslins, &c.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
February 17. *Auctioneers.*

☞ *An Apprentice wanted at this Office.*

JUDICIARY BILL.

A BILL,

To provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States.

[Continued.]

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the said circuit courts respectively shall have cognizance concurrently with the district courts, of all cases which shall arise within their respective circuits, under the act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. And that each circuit judge within his respective circuit, shall and may perform all and singular, the duties enjoined by the said act, upon a judge of a district court and that the proceedings under a commission of Bankruptcy which shall issue from a circuit judge, shall in all respects be conformable to the proceedings under a commission of bankruptcy which shall issue from a district judge, *mutatis mutandis*.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That where any action or suit shall be, or shall have been commenced, in any state court within the United States, against an alien or by a citizen or citizens of the state in which such suit or action shall be or shall have been commenced, against a citizen or citizens of another state, and the matter in dispute, except in cases where the title or bounds of land shall be in question, shall exceed the sum or value of four hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, and the defendant or defendants in such suit or action shall be personally served with the original process therein, or shall appear thereto; or where, in any suit or action, so commenced or to be commenced, final judgment, for a sum exceeding four hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, shall have been rendered in such state court, against such defendant or defendants, without return of personal service on him, her or them, of the original process in such suit or action and without an appearance thereto to him, her or them, and a writ of error, or writ of review, shall be brought by such defendant or defendants, in such state court, to reverse the said judgment, or where any suit or action shall have been, or shall be commenced in any such court, against any person or persons, in any case arising under the constitution or laws of the U. States, or treaties made or to be made under their authority; then, and in any of the said cases it shall be lawful for the defendant or defendants in such suit or action, at the time of entering his, her, or their appearance thereto, and for the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such writ of error, or writ of review, at the time when such writ shall be returnable, to file in such court a petition for the removal of such suit, action, writ of error, or writ of review, to the next circuit court of the United States, hereby directed to be holden in and for the district within which such state court shall be holden, and to offer to such state court good and sufficient surety for entering, in such circuit court, on the first day of its next ensuing session, true copies of the process and proceedings in such action, suit, writ of error, or writ of review, and also for his, her, or their appearance in the said court, at the period aforesaid, and then and there entering special bail in the said suit or action, if special bail was originally demandable and demanded therein: whereupon it shall be the duty of the said state court to accept the said security, and to stay all further proceedings in such suit, action, writ of error, or writ of review, and to discharge any bail that may have been given therein; and that the said copies being filed as aforesaid in such circuit court, and special bail, in manner aforesaid, being given therein, such suit, action, writ of error, or writ of review, shall be therein proceeded on, tried, heard and determined, in the same manner as if there originally commenced or brought. *Provided always*, That any attachment of the goods or estate of the defendant, by the original process in such suit or action, shall hold the goods or estate so attached, to answer the final judgment in the said circuit court, in the same manner as by the laws of the state they would have been holden, to answer the final judgment, had it been rendered by the court in which the suit or action was commenced.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That when any suit or action, commenced, or to be commenced, in any state court within the U. States, between citizens of the same state, the title or bounds of land shall come into question, it shall be lawful for either party, before trial, to state to the said court, and make affidavit if thereby required, that he, she or they doth or do claim under, and at the hearing or trial shall rely upon, a right or title to the lands in dispute, under a grant or grants from a state other than that wherein such suit or action is or shall be pending, and to produce to the said court the original grant or grants so claimed under, or exemplification thereof, except in cases where the loss of public records shall put it out of his, her or their power so to do; and to move that the adverse party do inform the said court, forthwith, whether he, she, or they, doth or do claim the land in dispute, under a grant or grants from the state wherein such suit or action is or shall be pending; whereupon the said adverse party shall give such information, or otherwise not be allowed to plead or give evidence in the cause of any such grant; and that if it shall appear from such information, that the said adverse party doth claim the said lands, under any such grant or grants then it shall be lawful for the party moving for such information, if plaintiff or complainant in the said suit or action, to remove the same, by motion, to the next circuit court of the United States, hereby directed to be holden in and for the district within which such state court shall be holden, and if the defendant in the said suit or action, then to remove the same, as aforesaid, in the same manner, and under the like regulations, returns and conditions, as are provided in and by the preceding section of this act in the cases of actios thereby directed to be removed; and that the said circuit courts respectively, into which such suit or action shall be removed pursuant to the provisions in this section contained, shall proceed to try, hear and determine the same in like manner as if therein brought by original process; *Provided always*, That neither party so removing any suit or action, shall be allowed, on the trial or hearing thereof, to plead, give evidence of, or rely on, any other title than that by him her or them so stated as aforesaid, as the ground of his, her or their claim.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any one judge of any of the said circuit courts, shall be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered, to hold the same from day to day, not exceeding five days to impannel and charge the grand jury; to order process on any indictment or presentment found in the said court; so direct subpœnas for witnesses to attend the same, and the requisite process on the non-attendance of witnesses or jurors; to receive any presentment of indictment from the grand jury; to take recognizance for the attendance of any witness, or for the appearence of any person presented or indicted; to award and issue process, and order commitment, for contempt; to commit any person presented or indicted, for want of security or otherwise; to order publication of testimony; to issue commissions for the examination of witnesses where allowable by law; to grant rules and orders of survey; to take order, where necessary relative to jurors to serve at the next stated session of the said court; to direct the examination of witnesses de bene esse, where allowed by law; to make rules of reference by consent of parties; and to grant continuances on the motion of either party, upon such terms and conditions as shall be agreeable to practice and the usages of law; and that if some other judge of the said court shall not attend the same, within five days after the commencement thereof inclusive, then the said court shall, by virtue of this act, be continued over to the next stated session thereof; in which case, all writs, process, and recognizance returned and returnable to the said court; and all actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings of what nature or kind soever, depending before the said court, shall, by virtue of this act, be continued to the next stated session of the same.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be arrested in one of the said districts, for trial in another, before any of the said circuit courts in any civil action; and that no civil action or suit shall be brought before any of the said courts by any original process, against an inhabitant of the United States, in any other district than that whereof he is an in-

in which he shall be found at [illegible] observing the writ: *nor shall any district or circuit court have cognizance of any suit to recover the contents of any promissory note, or others chose in action, in favor of an assignee, unless a suit might have been prosecuted in such court to recover the said contents if no assignment had been made, except in cases of foreign bills of exchange.*

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That the trials of all issues of fact before any of the circuit courts hereby established, except in cases of equity and admiralty and maratime jurisdiction, shall be by jury.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That any judge of any of the said circuit courts shall be, and hereby is authorised and empowered, in all cases cognizable by the circuit court whereof he shall be a judge, to grant writs of ne-exeat, and writs of injunction to stay waste, or to stay proceedings at law on any judgment rendered by such circuit court, upon the like terms and conditions as such writs may now be granted by the justices of the supreme court of the United States.

(To be continued.)

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 2.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

House in committee on the bill for the government of the district of Columbia. While the question was taking for the house to resolve itself into a committee, Mr. Smilie rose and moved the postponement of this order, till the third day of March next. He made this motion he said in order to try the sense of the house, whether they were determined to assume the jurisdiction or not. He hoped it would not, and was proceeding to shew his reasons, when the speaker reminded him of the order of the house. He could not be permitted to discuss the merits of the bill under this motion.

Mr. Smilie conceived the question to affect the bill generally, and simply to be whether the house would agree to disfranchise some thousands of persons of their political rights which they now enjoyed. If this was not considered an object of importance enough to command attention, he must confess other gentlemen saw it in a very different light from that in which he viewed it. By the passage of this bill the people of the district would be reduced to the state of subjects, and deprived of their political rights, and he very much doubted whether not of their civil rights also. If indeed there was such an imperious necessity of assuming the jurisdiction, of which he was by no means convinced, then it must be done; but if that great and immediate necessity did not exist, why should this privation of rights take place? If it was necessary to reduce the city of Washington to a state of local government by an incorporation, he contended that act could be done by the state legislature. As he did not conceive the local demands of the people called for it—as they could want no such assumption as the bill contemplated: and as he could perceive no advantage to be derived to the general government thereby, and as the assumption would eventually injure the people, he trusted it would be postponed at least.

Mr. [illegible] had always uniformly opposed any motion for postponing a bill, the consideration of which the house had not gone into. Although it might be in order, it could not be perfectly fair, from various considerations—if, however, it were only from its tendency to preclude the investigation of the bill, it were sufficient. The gentleman had stated it not to be necessary; who are to judge? Most assuredly the people belonging to the territory; and what have they said? Why, sir, they have prayed the house to assume the jurisdiction. From this petition the subject was referred to a committee, and this committee have reported a bill, and a bill well discussed and well manured in its detail. To refuse this bill, the result of diversity of sentiment, would be to insult the committee and to insult the people of the territory. If the gentleman wishes to please the people why does he not suffer the consideration of the bill to proceed, and afford his aid in making it what he supposes their desires would concur in? Perhaps the gentleman had not read the bill. Mr. R. said he had not. How was he to know whether it was good or bad? Something must be done, he wished to get at that something, but was precluded by the motion. It certainly became the gentleman to shew how this bill would operate injuriously upon the people as a reason for his motion. Disfranchisement to be sure had been mentioned as the result of this bill, but how were the house to know that would be its tendency, except by going into its investigation?

Mr Craik also considered this order of the house as the most unfair of any rule which the house was directed by. However, it must be permitted, whilst the order continued. The gentleman has said, the people were in a state of vassalage: how was this declaration to be refuted, if the order of the house forbade the investigation into the application of this bill on the liberties of the people? The gentleman farther said, that the people did not desire this assumption of jurisdiction. Were he, Mr. Craik said, to give an opinion upon the subject, it would be drawn from the same source with that expressed by the gentleman, but of a very different import: he should say, as far as his knowledge of their sentiments, and he professed to be pretty well acquainted with their ideas upon this subject; he should say that their feelings, their interests and their desires conspired to encourage the assumption, and to prevent the postponment of the subject. As the immediate representative of a large proportion of them, he could say that much uncertainty & disquiet convulsed the minds of many good and wise men among them; that their present uncertainty was really deplorable; that serious doubts existed with judicious men how far the grants and acceptance of lands, or of their paper afforded them security for value received, doubt existed in all their acts of negociation whether their respective state laws held any government over them. And this state of insecurity as to their property could not fail to have an injurious effect. They doubted whether all other jurisdiction did not immediately cease upon the removal of congress to the district. And should congress break up without assuming the jurisdiction, and taking other suitable measures to fix the government, it would not fail to paralize every exertion and effort towards a successful establishment. No man at present can assure himself of the right by which he holds his property, or remove his ap[illegible] they now called loudly upon the national government to remove from them this state of doubt and uncertainty; this is the object of the bill, before the house; by this bill a variety of inconveniencies are removed, and the government use their effort to make their situation at least more certain, and, he had no doubt, more safe and desirable. Thus it was incumbent on the government to do, and this he trusted a majority of the house would be disposed to do soon. If the objects or provisions of the bill did not meet that gentleman's desires, he wished an opportunity to hear the objections, and as far as in his power to remove them.

Mr. Smilie was proceeding to shew that at any rate such a bill as the present ought not to pass, when the speaker interrupted him, saying that any arguments which went to shew that the 3d of March was a more proper than the present time for this bill to pass would only be in order. Again Mr. Smilie continued to shew the impropriety of the bill and the inevitable injuries that must be sustained by it, when he was again reminded of the question of order. Mr. S. proceeded—that it might be the wish of *some* of the people he would not say, but he denied that such a wish had been expressed, and therefore ought not to be considered. As to the question of doubt on the minds of the people whether or not they held their property secure, not being certain of the existence of their former states' laws he referred to the acts of cession, passed by the states of Maryland & Virginia respectively, the words of which were, that the laws of those states remained in force "until congress shall by law otherwise provide." Under this express provision the cession was made by the two states, and under this provision the government of the United States accepted the grant of the ten miles square. And therefore until congress by law should accept of the jurisdiction and nullify the laws of those states over the district, there could be no doubt but they remained in full force, and property was held as secure under those laws as ever. As he had before observed, he contended that an act of incorporation could be obtained for the city of Washington, without this bill.—From all these grounds, he believed the bill to be at present unnecessary.

Mr. H. Lee did not wonder at this opposition, considering the quarter from whence it came: perhaps, he said if he had come from Pennsylvania, the idea of losing the general government might instigate him to wish to give the stabbing blow to every act which should go to the establishment of that government in another place. But he trusted as these local reasons could not give the like principle to gentlemen from other states, they would not join with that gentleman's arguments. He trusted other gentlemen would lay to their hands and join to make this district a settled government, and go into the examination of the principles proposed to accomplish that measure. He hoped not merely words of kindness escaping from the lips of gentlemen, would satisfy them, but that their efforts would be used to produce a well digested and valuable government for the security of their civil and political rights.

With respect to the act of cession, he contended that the solemn injuction of the constitution were detailed in words upon which the most critical could not find wherewith to hang a doubt. There the congress of the United States were enjoined to "*exercise exclusive jurisdiction.*"—When—when was this jurisdiction to commence but at the period when the general government should occupy it? Was not, then, this spot become the permanent seat of the government of the union; were not the different departments, *executive, legislative* and *judicial*, assembled according to the constitution in this district? How then, could the respective states of Virginia and Maryland, a moment longer possess the jurisdiction? It was completely done, and nothing was now wanting to remove the miserable state of suspence the people now felt upon them, but the declaration of the government that this was the case; that moment would all their fears be appeased.—As a friend to these people then, as much as that gentleman could be, he hoped an opportunity would be given to examine the bill, not doubting but it would be made to meet the wishes, as he was assured it would be the interest of the people who were to be governed by it.

Mr. Macon said the motion was perfectly in order, and explained some of the cases for which it was established, as a rule of the house. As to the jurisdiction being assumed by the removal of congress here, as the gentleman last up had said, were that the case, not only by this bill would it be assumed, but the acts of the two states must have ceased from the day congress first sat here—a deduction by no means supported.—The only evidence the house had of the desire of the people to come specially under the national government, was a petition from Alexandria, except that the gentleman from the district had learned so among his friends. But did that express the will or wishes of the inhabitants of the surrounding country? If these good and wise men of which the gentleman spoke, doubted whether they would have any government or not, it was as certain that they had none the first day of the session of congress.

As he believed the laws of the states to be in full force; as he believed they would remain so until otherwise enacted by congress, and as postponing the bill till the 3d of March would afford the people at large time to reflect on the subject, and express their will more generally, he hoped the postponement would take place. He would remind the house that this measure once taken, it could not be undone, and therefore prudence would dictate that time should be taken to do it well. The act could not be repealed without amending the constitution. If the gentleman only calculated upon an opposition from Pennsylvania, he was mistaken. Mr. M. presumed that he could not be supposed to have local attachment's, residing very far from the former, or the present seat of government; he was, notwithstanding opposed to taking up this subject at present, and even during the present session. The delay of acceptance could not displease the inhabitants if they were satisfied as to the present jurisdiction, which did not, in his opinion, admit of a doubt. It was impossible that the postponement could be attended with any inconvenience; they had been under the same situation for ten years, wherein could be the inconvenience of their remaining so? Nay, there must be advantage in their usages and customs being continued to them. He wished this matter to be postponed till another session.

(To be continued.)

☞ *Printing in all its variety executed with neatness and dispatch.*

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States ſchooner Enterprize, to his friend in Providence, dated St. Kitts, January 2d, 1801.

"On the 6th of December, St. Bartholomews bearing weſt, diſtance one league, we fell in with a French privateer lugger of 12 guns and 150 men, which we engaged for 4 glaſſes within piſtol ſhot. It being dark and cloſe in with the rocks off the eaſt end of St. Bartholomews, we had to bear off, and leave her, by not being acquainted with that Iſland. She arrived the next day at St. Martins', with 20 of her men killed and 30 wounded; and loſs her mizen maſt, bow-ſprit and topmaſt. We were very fortunate, we loſt no men, and only one wounded.

"On the 24th of December, we captured and brought into St. Kitts the faſt ſailing ſchooner privateer La Amour de Patrie, of 6 guns and 90 men. We are juſt weighing anchor for a cruize of 20 days, then we ſhall proceed for the United States as ſoon as poſſible."

The fineſt cloves which have been imported into England lately, are the produce of the Iſland Tenrate, the principal of the Moluccas.—This Iſland likewiſe abounds in fine almonds. The nutmeg, covered with mace, is the growth of Banda, and produced on theſe Iſlands only.

For the Alexandria Advertiser.

Meſſrs. SNOWDEN & Co.

By giving the following an inſertion in your paper you may not only be doing the public a ſervice, perhaps, but at any rate gratify the WRITER.

THERE appears to be no circumſtance in human life, when impartially reflected on, which demands the attention of parents more, than a particularity in fitting and preparing the minds of their children for their entrance on the great theatre of life. Yet how many unhappy inſtances are there which prove a neglect of this point—The principles which a child imbibes and the impreſſions which are made on his young and tender mind can rarely be irradicated by age; and will be a baſis on which is founded his future character as a man. This neglect has no doubt had its origin through a blind prejudice of moſt parents in their children's favor, ſo as effectually to have concealed their blemiſhes from their notice. When a boy is put to ſchool and proves to be ſomewhat apt, and can conſtrue his Corderii with a little facility, he is immediately ſuppoſed to be a *genius*—he is gratified in every wiſh—taken into company—makes many impertinent repartees which are laughed at and every reaſon is given him to ſuppoſe himſelf *ſmart*—in ſhort, no check is put to his growing vanity. He in a little time fancies himſelf a man—chews tobacco—and puſhes in his opinion in oppoſition to men of judgment and eminence—becomes a ſceptic, and makes it a maxim to doubt every thing he does not comprehend. Thus does he proceed in an idea of his own importance until he becomes a rake and a libertine—goes on in a ſeries of debauchery, ruins his conſtitution, and at length dies of immature old age—a ſtigma on his country and his family. A modeſt, generous and polite diſpoſition in a youth is of all others the moſt deſirable and amiable character, and is the moſt certain indication of a ſenſible, acute, and reflecting mind. He will always have a high ſenſe of the neceſſity of paying a deference to the judgment of thoſe who cannot but be ſuperior to *him*.—Such a character will not only be admired by the virtuous fair ſex, but by all mankind—beloved by his friends, and in whatever department he may act, will always be held by his country as an ornament to it.

From the Connecticut Gazette.

Peace, Peace, Peace, to the United States of America; Peace, Peace, Peace, from God the Father and the Lord Jeſus Chriſt our Saviour, be and abide among you. Unto whom thus ſaith the Lord God, do juſtly, and love mercy, and walk humbly with your God, and ye ſhall be as happy a people as ever dwelt on earth; but if not, ye have ſeen but the beginning of ſorrow. Submit yourſelves unto God, under your republican government, for God hath appointed it. If ye are willing and obedient, ye ſhall eat the good of the land, and enjoy the peace of God and of one another; and God will take away, or ceaſe to ſend thoſe raging fevers which have ſo greatly prevailed of late in your moſt capital cities; but if ye refuſe and rebel, ye ſhall be devoured by the ſword internally, for the mouth of the Lord hath ſpoken it. Your time is ſhort; God hath ſpoken once, yea twice already.

Pardon me, O my God, and countrymen, for withholding this teſtimony ſo long; and envy me not, O my friends and countrymen, for publiſhing it at all, for I fell as if my reaſon, life and peace with God and man will be taken from me if I withhold. But in writing theſe few lines for publication, I feel ſuch a relief of heart and mind, as to ſay, bleſs the Lord O my ſoul and all that is within me, bleſs his high and holy name; O praiſe the Lord all ye ſaints and people, for his wonderful goodneſs to the children of men, praiſed ye the Lord. Amen.

N. B. When I ſpeak of ſtates or countrymen, I mean all Americans of every ſort, denomination or character.

I am ready to appear, if duly required, before any convention of people in America, to explain further on this teſtimony. Dear friendly Printers, pray give theſe few words a place in your newſpapers as ſoon as may be, and ſin will not lay at your doors for this.

LATHAM AVERY.

Groton, New-London county, ſtate of Connecticut, the 6th day of the 2d month, A. D. 1801.

SALEM, February 10.

Extract of a letter from Calcutta, to a gentleman in this town, dated in September laſt.

"L'Uni, French privateer of 36 guns has been lately ſent into Madras by the Arrogant man of war. It is ſaid that the privateers of the Iſle of France have orders not to trouble Americans without a commiſſion, and unarmed."——[If the French can only coax the Americans to lay down their arms, what charming good friends they will be!—Query: How came the Americans to arm?]

Liſt of American veſſels at Calcutta in September laſt; from capt. Silſbee.

Ships—Rebecca, Brenough, Baltimore, with ſugar and pepper, to ſail in a few days; Eclipſe, Jones, Philadelphia, piece goods, to ſail immediately; Sphinx, Brantz, Baltimore, ſugar, pepper and piece goods, uncertain when to ſail; Grace, Davis, Philadelphia, do. to ſail in November; Bedford, Read, Rhode Iſland, do. do. Cleopatra, Naylor, Phila. do. do. Perſeverance, Williamſon, Phila. do. to ſail in December; Aurora, Stone, Boſton, do. do. Succeſs, Lynch, ſupercargo, Philadelphia, laſt from the Iſle of France, ſhip for ſale, but if not ſold will ſail for the U. States in October, with ſugar and pepper, ; Amelia, Aiden, ſupercargo, N. York, juſt arrived—Brigs—Lydia, Ruſſell, N. York, freighted for the United States, with an aſſorted cargo; Lilly, Myrick, Boſton, juſt arrived, Mr. Page ſupercargo—ſhip Herald, and the ſhip Swan, of N. York, in the river coming up.

NEW-YORK, February 16.

Arrived, Ship Magnet, Marſh, Liverpool; ſloops Independence, Rape, Philadelphia; Preſident Packet, Lane, Boſton.

Cleared, ſloop Harry, Hitchell, Cape-Francois.

Yeſterday arrived, ſhip Magnet, Marſh, ten weeks from Liverpool. December 14, ſpoke in lat. 36, 50, long, 28, 30, ſhip John and Jane, Seth, 24 days out from Baltimore, for Leghorn. Lat, 36, 22, long. 51, 0, ſpoke the brig James, Trueman, ten days out from New Haven, for Gibralter, all well. Spoke Snow Clothier, Jefferds, 16 days from Trinidada, for Kennebunk, had loſt one man overboard. Spoke the ſhip Portland, Dickes, of and for Portland, ten days out from Havanna.

The Britiſh brig Hero, Gatter, from this port bound to Jamaica, laden with ſtock, was upſet on Saturday laſt, near the S. W. Spit, and ſunk, the capt. crew and pilot were ſaved by the exertions of Mr. Rider, pilot, and Mr. Brown, belonging to Mr. Daniel's pilot boat; ſhe had on board 44 horſes and a quantity of poultry.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.

From our Correſpondent at New-York, February 17.

"This morning arrived here the ſchooner Regulator, captain Campbell, in 26 days from Cape Francois. A French gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſch'r, informs of the arrival there of a French ſchooner of twelve guns, in 28 days from L'Orient, with the news of the Congreſs at Luneville moving to Paris—there was every proſpect of peace between Auſtria and France. Count Cobentzel, with the Ruſſian Miniſter, had alſo arrived at Paris, and one from England expected.

The brig Twins, Scott, and ſchooner Cornelia, from Baltimore, alſo arrived here this morning. There is a ſhip below from Hamburg. She moſt probably is the bearer of important news."

Extract of a letter from a reſectable houſe in Bordeaux, to a Merchant in this City, dated December 24th 1800.

I have the pleaſure to inform you, that ſince the concluſion of peace, between France and America, produce of your country is riſen enormouſly; for inſtance, Georgia Upland Cotton is now 93 cents your money, and very ſcarce, as alſo all other produce portionable; but, eſpecially Cotton, owing to the expectation of Peace with all the Europeon powers. I am in hopes that your Government will ratify our treaty without delay, it being very well compoſed and intereſting to both countries, which would conſequently be a renewal of the long ſuſpended intercourſe and an inducement for you to make ſhipment to this Market.

Extract of a letter, dated Naſſau, New-Providence, January 28th.

By Captain Cowperthwaite, I take the opportunity of informing you of my being here. The ſchooner and cargo was libeled on the 17th, trial to come on the 7th of February. I make not the leaſt doubt the dry goods will be confiſcated as Spaniſh Manufacture, and very likely the flour as French property. As theſe are the principles upon which they will no doubt act, I am inclined to believe the ſchooner will be acquitted. It is however uncertain. The harbour is now full of American veſſels, and they are daily bringing in more. In general, veſſel and cargo is condemned.

Remark of a Philadelphia Editor.

The vexations and increaſing ſpoliations of the New Providence marauders are ſubjects of loud and univerſal complaint. The dignity of our government, as well as the ſecurity of the property of our citizens, require a prompt and ſpirited interference.

Brig Experiment, Bailey, from hence to Martinique, has been cut through by the ice, and ſunk at New-Caſtle.

Ship George, M'Collam, from Amſterdam, has arrived at New-York.

Waſhington Society.

☞ *The Members of the* ALEXANDRIA WASHINGTON SOCIETY *are hereby notified, that a regular ſtated meeting of the ſaid Society will be held at Gadſby's Hotel, on Monday the 23d inſtant, at 10 o'clock A. M. and it is earneſtly requeſted that the members will be punctual in their attendance, as there is ſome neceſſary buſineſs to be tranſacted.*

The ſociety will move in proceſſion with ſuch others as chuſe to join, at 12 o'clock, from the Court-Houſe ſquare to the Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe, where an Oration will be delivered by the Revd. Mr. Maffett, adapted to the occaſion.

The Society will dine together on that day, at Gadſby's, agreeable to a reſolve at the laſt quarterly meeting.

By order of the Preſident.

G. DENEALE, Sec'ry.

February 16.

For Sale,

A number of likely, healthy, young

Negro Women & Children,

Low for Caſh.

The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, at her farm in Prince William county.

ELIZA. WHITING.

Enfield, Feb. 14. 3t1awt

FOR SALE,

The large three ſtory Brick WAREHOUSE, with the two ſtory frame one adjoining, on the next lot to the north-eaſt corner of King-ſtreet.

For ſize, ſtrength, convenience and goodneſs of ſtand, this property is certainly the beſt in town. For terms, apply in Baltimore to Meſſrs. *Martin & Jauſfret*, and in Alexandria to the ſubſcriber:

Who will Rent

The three ſtory brick Warehouſe adjoining, formerly occupied by Mr. John Ridley.

A. CHARLES CAZENOVE.

February 2. eo3m

reve and Janney,

...s for sale at their store, on U...n-street, the following articles—

24 barrels tanners oil
50 boxes Florence do.
20 do. Caſtile ſoap
60 do. dipt candles
30 do. mould do.
80 do. Havanna ſegars
60 barrels Eaſt & Weſt-India ſugars
Hyſon, ſuchong and bohea teas
4th proof Barcelona brandy
Writing and wrapping paper
China aſſorted in boxes
Ruſſia duck and cordage
A variety of ſhoes and ſoal leather
A few bales of Gurrahs, and a few
Pieces of handſome furniture.
January 28. eo

To be Rented,

And poſſeſſion given immediately—

A two ſtory houſe and garden on Duke-ſtreet, about two ſquares to the eaſtward of the ſtone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots in different ſituations, to be ſold—alſo, a brick houſe in King-ſtreet, in the tenure of Thomas Cruſe;—a part of the purchaſe money will be taken in Alexandria Bank ſhares at par, and for ſome of the lots, Alexandria Inſurance ſhares at a price to be agreed on. For part of the purchaſe money of either, a liberal credit may be had.

1ſt Month 7th. eo

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampſhire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Wincheſter. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine ſeat for a ſaw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will ſhew the lands.

Three thouſand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fiſh Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittſburg. Some of theſe lands are very good, with conſiderable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Eſq. the Surveyor of that county, will ſhew theſe lands.

One hundred ſeventy-ſix and three fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within ¼ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, moſtly in cultivation, with 274 fine *Sugar Trees* on it; from which I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good ſugar annually. There are alſo a ſeat for griſt and ſaw mills on it, equal to any in that neighborhood, and upon a never failing ſtream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houſes and fencing, and rented laſt year for produce equal to ſixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joſeph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will ſhew it. I will ſell all, or any of the above lands for caſh or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the City of Alexandria, or the City of Waſhington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15. eo

By William H...thorne,

On Col. Hooe's wharf,

James River Coal,

Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar,
Hard Soap by the box,
Alſo, a few boxes of crown or ſhaving Soap,
Hay in bundles of about 200 weight,
Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity,
Tobacco in kegs.

☞ *Caſh given for Wheat, Rye and Corn.*

1ſt mo. 26. eo2m

A Houſekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a diſcreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as *a Houſekeeper.*—A middle aged woman of a mild diſpoſition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be neceſſary in ſuperintending a nurſery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800. eodtf

The beautiful, thorough bred Colt O'KELLEY,

Imported by John Tayloe, Eſq. now riſing four years old, a beautiful bay, of fine bone and elegantly formed, and allowed by intelligent ſportſmen to be of the firſt ſtock in England, which, by reference to the certificate given by the breeder will more fully appear, to wit:

I do hereby certify that the bay colt I this day ſold to Mr. Thomas Reeves, merchant, was bred by me, and got by Anvil, his dam by Eclipſe, grand dam by Blank, great grand dam by Old Snip, great, great grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian, out of Mr. Frampton's white necked mare. The dam of the above colt is own ſiſter to Aurelius by Eclipſe.

P. O'KELLEY.

The above mentioned horſe will cover mares the enſuing ſeaſon, the firſt three days in every week at Mr. Chas. Love's ſeat Saliſbury, and the balance of the week at Seedley Farm, about five miles diſtant, at *Fifteen* and an *Half Dollars* the ſeaſon, and *Six Dollars* the ſingle leap, which may be diſcharged at any time during the ſeaſon by the payment of twelve dollars and three ſhillings to the groom—Notes for fifteen dollars and an half, will be expected from thoſe who ſend their mares. Mares coming from a diſtance can be paſtured at 30 cents per week, and grain furniſhed them, if required, at the market price; every attention ſhall be paid them, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes. The ſeaſon will commence on the 10th of March next, and continue until the 10th of Auguſt.

ROBERT CARTER.

February 9. eo2m

LANDING

From the Schooner Miſſiſſippi,

Beſt London particular Madeira Wine in pipes,
Liſbon Wine of a ſuperior quality in hhds. and quarter caſks,
Turk's Iſland and Iſle of May

SALT.

On hand, a few caſks of excellent *Chewing Tobacco.*

☞ *For CHARTER the above Schooner, Miſſiſſippi.*

Apply to

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' wharf, Feb. 9. d

A Farm for Sale.

I will ſell the Farm on which I reſide, ſituate in the county of Fairfax and ſtate of Virginia, 25 miles from the cities of Waſhington and Alexandria, and containing about 1000 acres. Of this tract between five and ſix hundred acres are cleared, and the remainder in excellent timber. A never-failing ſtream runs through the centre of the tract. There are thirty acres of beſt Timothy Meadow, in complete order, and ten acres of mowable clover. There are 300 bearing Apple Trees of excellent quality for cyder, and 200 young grafted trees of the beſt kinds of table fruit. There has alſo been lately planted an orchard of about 1200 Peach Trees. The whole tract, wood-land and cleared, is incloſed by new and ſubſtantial fences, and divided into convenient fields. The ſoil is peculiarly adapted to graſs.—The dwelling houſe and offices are new, ſpacious, well built, convenient and completely finiſhed. A Garden of two acres, containing the moſt valuable fruits and plants, and a ſpacious yard, are incloſed in a durable manner. There are good ſtables and carriage houſe, with every neceſſary houſe for labourers; the latter with brick or ſtone chimnies. There is an old Barn of the common kind, but the greater part of the materials to build a new barn on the moſt approved Pennſylvania plan, and all the materials to build a large ſtone Dairy are collected. The buildings already erected have coſt more than eght thouſand dollars. There is a good ſpring convenient to the dwelling houſe, and a well in the kitchen yard. There are eighty acres of growing wheat, fifty of which in fallow land prepared in the beſt manner, and all promiſing a large crop; and forty acres of Rye.

Two-thirds of the purchaſe money muſt be paid in hand, and the balance ſecured by mortgage of the premiſes.

The purchaſer may alſo be accommodated with perſonal property to the amount of 8000 dollars.

RICHARD BLAND LEE.

February 9. 1aw

Agreeable to a Deed of Truſt,

from Capt. John Hawkins, of Fauquier County, to the ſubſcribers, WILL BE SOLD on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on Wedneſday the 25th of February next,

The Plantation wheron the

ſaid Hawkins now lives: containing about 670 acres, lying within 30 miles of Frederickſburg, Falmouth and Dumfries, and within about 40 of Alexandria, George-Town and the Federal City.

It is thought unneceſſary to be particular as to the quality and improvements, as a perſon inclined to purchaſe will no doubt view the ſame before the day of ſale.

DUNBAR & VASS.

Falmouth, Virginia, Jan. 20, 1800. } d21(31)

For Rent.

The ſubſcriber will leaſe or rent his commodious fire-proof

Bake and Dwelling Houſe,

on Town-Point, where he now lives, with three Ovens, a good Store-houſe and Stable for two horſes, with a well encloſed Wood-Yard, and every other convenience for carrying on the baking buſineſs to advantage.

JAMES DICKINSON.

Norfolk, Jan. 8. d12‡(30)

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have juſt received and for Sale, at the corner ſtore, oppoſite John Janney's, the following GOODS—wholeſale and retail, for Caſh and Produce:

Superfine and 2d Cloths
Blue Plains
do. Frizes
do. Kerſeys
White, yellow and green Flannels
do. do do. Baizes
Roſe and duffil Blankets
Durants, Camblets and Wildbores
Ruſſels and Antiloons
Cotton and linen Checks
Kerſeymeres and Swandowns
Velvets, Thickſetts and Cords
A handſome aſſortment of Dimities
Mens' and Womens' cotton Hoſe
do. ſilk do.
Black Crape
White and black ſilk and beaver Gloves
Modes, Sattins and Perſians
Sewing Silks
Calicoes and Chintzes
Ruſſia Sheeting and Iriſh Linens.

They have alſo,

Brown Sugar by the hhd, and barrel, loaf and lump do. and a quantity of Plaiſter of Paris.

They give Caſh for

Wheat, Rye and Corn.

☞ Left by capt. Mortimore, of the Baltimore packet, at their warehouſe, ſundry *Mill Irons*—The owner is requeſted to take them away.

January 31. d

Liverpool Salt for Sale.

Jaſt landing from on board the ſhip Succeſs, Capt. King,

STOVED SALT,

in ſacks and bulk.

Alſo, a few hundred buſhels of

Liverpool Coal.

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' Wharf, Jan. 29. d

For Sale,

By the ſubſcriber, near the County-wharf,

COLOGNE Mill-ſtones, of different ſizes, late from Amſterdam,
German, London, bliſter and Crowley ſteel
Sugar in hogſheads and barrels
Coffee, bar and rod Iron, Caſtings
Ten-plate ſtoves, complete for uſe, of different ſizes
Clover ſeed and plaiſter of Paris
Beef and Pork of the firſt quality, by the barrel
Fine and coarſe Salt
Tar, Turpentine and Roſin.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, January 27. 2aw15‡

SALT.

Landing from on board the ſchooner Mary, 3000 buſhels Turk's Iſland Salt. For ſale by

Hewes & Miller.

February 20. eo

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or ſix gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, *King Street.*

December 16. eo

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.
KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.